1: Pediatr Res. 1982 Mar;16(3):176-80.

Antibody response to herpes simplex virus type 1 polypeptides and glycoproteins in primary and recurrent infection.

Mann DR, Hilty MD.

Sequential sera from a patient with primary Herpes Simplex Virus type I (HSV-1) encephalitis and a patient with HSV-1 recurrent oral lesions were collected. Sera were analyzed quantitatively by radioimmunoassay and qualitatively by electrophoresis and autoradiography of immune precipitates to determine the sequence of antibody production to specific radiolabeled HSV-1 polypeptide and glycoprotein antigens. The major antibody response in both primary and recurrent sera was against HSV-1 envelope antigens and the major capsid polypeptide. Sequential sera showed a significant correlation between neutralizing antibody titers and quantitative antibody to HSV-1 glycoproteins. Qualitative electrophoretic analysis of primary infection sera showed sequential appearance of antibodies to increasing numbers of HSV-1 polypeptides by the fourteenth day of infection. A corresponding qualitative antibody response to glycoproteins was not seen. Sequential sera obtained before, during, or after a recurrent lip lesion in another patient showed no significant quantitative or qualitative changes in antibodies to either HSV-1 glycoproteins or polypeptides.

Publication Types:
- Case Reports

PMID: 6278389 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

1: Intervirology. 1988;29(1):39-49. Related Articles, Links

Protection against herpetic ocular disease by immunotherapy with monoclonal antibodies to herpes simplex virus glycoproteins.

Metcalf JF, Chatterjee S, Koga J, Whitley RJ.

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of South Alabama, Mobile 36688.

In this paper we describe the ability of monoclonal antibodies to prevent herpetic stromal or interstitial keratitis following corneal infection in an outbred mouse model. Monoclonal antibodies recognizing antigenic determinants on glycoproteins B, C, D, and E of herpes simplex virus type 1 were injected intraperitoneally into CF-1 outbred mice 24 or 48 h following inoculation of the cornea with the RE strain of herpes simplex virus type 1. Passive, postexposure immunization with monoclonal antibodies had little effect on the severity of the initial corneal infection or the frequency of latent viral infections in the trigeminal ganglia, except for virus-neutralizing antibodies specific for glycoproteins B and D. A significant correlation was found between the severity of epithelial keratitis and the frequency of latent ganglionic infections. However, immunization with monoclonal antibodies protected the mice against encephalitis and prevented the development of necrotizing stromal keratitis that leads to permanent corneal scarring and blindness. This form of herpetic ocular disease does not respond to antiviral chemotherapy. Since nonneutralizing monoclonal antibodies were just as effective in prevention of encephalitis and stromal keratitis as ones that neutralized the virus in vitro, and antibodies were not administered until 24 or 48 h after corneal inoculation, we suggest that inactivation of infectious virus is not the only protective mechanism in this model.

PMID: 2838428 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

1: J Gen Virol. 1990 Mar;71 (Pt 3):681-7.

Passive immunization protects the mouse eye from damage after herpes simplex virus infection by limiting spread of virus in the nervous system.

Shimeld C, Hill TJ, Blyth WA, Easty DL.

Department of Ophthalmology, Medical School, University Walk, Bristol, U.K.

Mice were treated with serum containing antibodies to herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) or normal serum, 1 day before inoculation on the cornea with HSV-1 strain McKrae. As expected, without passive immunization, mice developed high levels of serum neutralizing antibody. By contrast, in passively immunized animals, such antibody became undetectable by 29 days after inoculation of serum, in spite of the virus infection. There was no difference between passively immunized mice and those given normal serum in the duration of shedding of virus in tears and the duration and severity of corneal epithelial disease. However, non-immunized mice had a high incidence of mortality and developed disease of the iris, corneal stroma and lids, and their corneas became opaque and vascularized. In non-immunized animals, the timing of isolation of virus from nervous tissues and the sequence of appearance of virus antigens in ocular tissues indicate that the disease of deeper eye tissue was caused by virus spreading from the nervous system back to the eye. Restriction of such spread in passively immunized animals seems the likely explanation for their protection from death and severe ocular damage. Despite this restricted spread, passively immunized animals had a high incidence of latent infection in the ophthalmic part of the trigeminal ganglion. However, in comparison with mice given normal serum, there was a far lower incidence of such infection in the other two parts of this ganglion and in the superior cervical ganglion. Since passively immunized animals have a high incidence of latent infection in the ophthalmic part of the trigeminal ganglion and their eyes are normal, they will prove useful in studies involving induction of recurrent disease.

PMID: 2156001 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

1: J Neurovirol. 2002 Feb;8(1):35-44.

Prophylactic and therapeutic effects of human immunoglobulin on the pathobiology of HSV-1 infection, latency, and reactivation in mice.

Dalai SK, Pesnicak L, Miller GF, Straus SE.

Medical Virology Section, Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA.

Pooled human immunoglobulin (IgG) was evaluated as prophylaxis and treatment of HSV-1 infection in mice. We compared the effects of IgG on the course of acute infection and spread of virus through the nervous system, as well as on the establishment, maintenance, and reactivation of virus from latency. Balb/c mice received a single 3.75 mg intraperitoneal injection of IgG 24 h before or 24 h, 48 h, or 72 h after ocular infection with 10(6) pfu of HSV-1 strain McKrae. Treatment with IgG protected against death in a time-dependent manner ($P < 0.001$ for -24 h vs. +48 h and +72 h IgG treatment groups). Viral shedding from the eyes was reduced more in mice treated with IgG at -24 h or +24 h relative to animals treated at +48 h. Viral titers in the eyes were reduced in mice treated with IgG at +24 h, but not at +48 h. In ganglia, virus recovery was reduced ($P < 0.05$) in mice treated at -24 h, +24 h, or +48 h relative to untreated mice, or ones treated at +72 h. In brains, similar results were observed in mice treated at -24 h, +24 h, or +48 h relative to +72 h. Upon explantation, virus reactivated from all ganglia of all surviving mice regardless of treatment group. DNA quantitation showed that mice pretreated with IgG tended towards lower quantities of latent genome copies compared to +24 h treatment and +48 h treatment. UV irradiation induced reactivation in vivo in 16/40 pretreated mice, 20/29 mice treated at +24 h, and in 8/8 mice treated at +48 h ($P = 0.03$ and $P = 0.004$, for comparisons at -24 h vs. +24 h, and -24 h vs. +48 h, respectively). Histopathological studies revealed that mice pretreated and treated with IgG had milder encephalitis and reduced virus spread compared to untreated mice. Pooled human IgG attenuates the spread of, and morbidity from, HSV-1 if given before and within 2 days after ocular infection.

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1: Erlich KS, Dix RD, Mills J. Related Articles, Links

Prevention and treatment of experimental herpes simplex virus encephalitis with human immune serum globulin.
Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1987 Jul;31(7):1006-9.
PMID: 2821882 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Erlich KS, Mills J. Related Articles, Links

Passive immunotherapy for encephalitis caused by herpes simplex virus.
Rev Infect Dis. 1986 Jul-Aug;8 Suppl 4:S439-45. Review.
PMID: 3018895 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: Dalai SK, Pesnicak L, Miller GF, Straus SE. Related Articles, Links

Prophylactic and therapeutic effects of human immunoglobulin on the pathobiology of HSV-1 infection, latency, and reactivation in mice.
J Neurovirol. 2002 Feb;8(1):35-44.
PMID: 11847590 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: Morrison LA, Knipe DM. Related Articles, Links

Contributions of antibody and T cell subsets to protection elicited by immunization with a replication-defective mutant of herpes simplex virus type 1.
Virology. 1997 Dec 22;239(2):315-26.
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5: Hayashida I, Nagafuchi S, Hayashi Y, Kino Y, Mori R, Oda H, Ohtomo N, Tashiro A. Related Articles, Links

Mechanism of antibody-mediated protection against herpes simplex virus infection in athymic nude mice: requirement of Fc portion of antibody.
Microbiol Immunol. 1982;26(6):497-509.
PMID: 6290850 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

6: Dix RD, Pereira L, Baringer JR. Related Articles, Links

Use of monoclonal antibody directed against herpes simplex virus glycoproteins to protect mice against acute virus-induced neurological disease.
Infect Immun. 1981 Oct;34(1):192-9.
PMID: 6271681 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

7: Chan WL, Lukig ML, Liew FY. Related Articles, Links

Helper T cells induced by an immunopurified herpes simplex virus type I

(HSV-I) 115 kilodalton glycoprotein (gB) protect mice against HSV-I infection.
J Exp Med. 1985 Oct 1;162(4):1304-18.
PMID: 2995536 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

8: Kohl S, Loo LS. Related Articles, Links

Protection of neonatal mice against herpes simplex virus infection: probable in vivo antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity.
J Immunol. 1982 Jul;129(1):370-6.
PMID: 6282968 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

9: Morrison LA, Knipe DM. Related Articles, Links

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J Virol. 1994 Feb;68(2):689-96.
PMID: 8289372 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Role of Fc fragments in antibody-mediated recovery from ocular and subcutaneous herpes simplex virus infections.
Infect Immun. 1981 Jul;33(1):109-14.
PMID: 6266961 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

11: Kumel G, Kaerner HC, Levine M, Schroder CH, Glorioso JC. Related Articles, Links

Passive immune protection by herpes simplex virus-specific monoclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibody-resistant mutants altered in pathogenicity.
J Virol. 1985 Dec;56(3):930-7.
PMID: 2415719 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

12: Roberts PL, Duncan BE, Raybould TJ, Watson DH. Related Articles, Links

Purification of herpes simplex virus glycoproteins B and C using monoclonal antibodies and their ability to protect mice against lethal challenge.
J Gen Virol. 1985 May;66 (Pt 5):1073-85.
PMID: 2582080 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

13: Mannini-Palenzona A, Costanzo F, Cassai E, Campana G. Related Articles, Links

Passive immune protection by herpes simplex virus-specific monoclonal antibodies with different plaque development inhibition activity.
New Microbiol. 1993 Jul;16(3):205-13.
PMID: 8396193 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Vaccine-induced serum immunoglobin contributes to protection from herpes simplex virus type 2 genital infection in the presence of immune T cells.
J Virol. 2001 Feb;75(3):1195-204.
PMID: 11152492 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

15: Kitces EN, Morahan PS, Tew JG, Murray BK. Related Articles, Links

Protection from oral herpes simplex virus infection by a nucleic acid-free

virus vaccine.
Infect Immun. 1977 Jun;16(3):955-60.
PMID: 197013 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

16: Sekizawa T, Openshaw H. Related Articles, Links

Encephalitis resulting from reactivation of latent herpes simplex virus in mice.
J Virol. 1984 Apr;50(1):263-6.
PMID: 6321795 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

17: Kumano Y, Yamamoto M, Mori R. Related Articles, Links

Protection against herpes simplex virus infection in mice by recombinant murine interferon-beta in combination with antibody.
Antiviral Res. 1987 Jun;7(5):289-301.
PMID: 2821897 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Immunization with a vaccinia virus recombinant expressing herpes simplex virus type 1 glycoprotein D: long-term protection and effect of revaccination.
J Virol. 1988 May;62(5):1530-4.
PMID: 2833606 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Passive transfer of anti-herpes simplex virus type 2 monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies protect against herpes simplex virus type 1-induced but not herpes simplex virus type 2-induced stromal keratitis.
Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 1993 Jul;34(8):2460-8.
PMID: 8392037 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Arch Virol. 1988;103(1-2):73-82.
PMID: 2850780 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 6087188 A

L13: Entry 11 of 21 File: USPT Jul 11, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6087188
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6087188 A

TITLE: Two-site immunoassay for an antibody with chemiluminescent label and biotin bound ligand

DATE-ISSUED: July 11, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Johansen; Niels	Aller.o slashed.d			DK
Ipsen; Hans-Henrik	Hiller.o slashed.d			DK

US-CL-CURRENT: 436/526; 435/174, 435/181, 435/7.1, 435/7.5, 435/7.92, 435/7.95, 435/971, 436/507, 436/512, 436/513, 436/518, 436/523, 436/524, 436/525, 436/532, 436/538, 436/547, 436/548, 436/811, 436/821, 436/824

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☐ 12. Document ID: US 6075128 A

L13: Entry 12 of 21 File: USPT Jun 13, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6075128
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6075128 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Materials and methods for isolating IgA immunoglobulins

DATE-ISSUED: June 13, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Faulmann; Ervin	Holland	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/413; 530/412

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 13. Document ID: US 5922845 A

L13: Entry 13 of 21 File: USPT Jul 13, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5922845
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5922845 A

TITLE: Therapeutic multispecific compounds comprised of anti-Fc.alpha. receptor antibodies

DATE-ISSUED: July 13, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Deo; Yashwant M.	Audubon	PA		
Graziano; Robert	Frenchtown	NJ		
Keler; Tibor	Ottsville	PA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/387.3; 424/136.1, 424/184.1, 424/204.1, 424/234.1, 424/265.1, 424/274.1, 424/277.1, 435/69.7, 530/388.1, 530/395, 536/23.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 14. Document ID: US 5833984 A

L13: Entry 14 of 21 File: USPT Nov 10, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5833984
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5833984 A

TITLE: Composition and method for preventing and treating inflammation with Immunoglobulin A

DATE-ISSUED: November 10, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Eibl; Martha	Vienna			AT
Wolf; Hermann	Vienna			AT
Mannhalter; Josef W.	Vienna			AT
Leibl; Heinz	Vienna			AT
Linnau; Yendra	Vienna			AT

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/130.1; 424/184.1, 530/387.1, 530/861, 530/868

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 15. Document ID: US 5808000 A

L13: Entry 15 of 21 File: USPT Sep 15, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5808000
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5808000 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Virus-safe monomeric human immunoglobulin A and methods for its production

DATE-ISSUED: September 15, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mannhalter; Josef W.	Vienna			AT
Leibl; Heinz	Vienna			AT
Eibl; Martha	Vienna			AT
Tomasits; Regine	Vienna			AT
Wolf; Hermann	Vienna			AT

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/387.1; 435/5, 436/513, 436/547, 530/389.1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 16. Document ID: US 5644030 A

L13: Entry 16 of 21 File: USPT Jul 1, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5644030
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5644030 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Gene and method for production of an IgA binding protein

DATE-ISSUED: July 1, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Faulmann; Ervin	Holland	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 530/402

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 17. Document ID: US 5629146 A

L13: Entry 17 of 21 File: USPT May 13, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5629146
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5629146 A

TITLE: Method for detection of human papillomavirus (HPV) for diagnostic purposes

DATE-ISSUED: May 13, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Dillner; Joakim	Stockholm			SE
Dillner; Lena	Stockholm			SE

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/5; 435/7.92, 436/513, 436/518, 436/813

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWAC | Draw De

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☐ 18. Document ID: US 5180810 A

L13: Entry 18 of 21 File: USPT Jan 19, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5180810
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5180810 A

TITLE: Protein H capable of binding to IgG

DATE-ISSUED: January 19, 1993

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gomi; Hideyuki	Osaka			JP
Hozumi; Tatsunobu	Toyonaka			JP
Hattori; Shizuo	Kobe			JP
Tagawa; Chiaki	Takatsuki			JP
Kishimoto; Fumitaka	Kawanishi			JP
Bjorck; Lars	Sodra Sandby			SE

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 435/69.1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWAC | Draw De

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☐ 19. Document ID: US 4945039 A

L13: Entry 19 of 21 File: USPT Jul 31, 1990

US-PAT-NO: 4945039
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4945039 A

TITLE: Standard materials for measurement of immune complexes and method for measurement of immune complexes

DATE-ISSUED: July 31, 1990

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Suzuki; Hideaki	Koganei			JP

Hosoda; Kenji	Kawagoe	JP
Kubota; Takaharu	Hino	JP
Fukumoto; Yuji	Hachioji	JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.92; 435/18, 435/188, 435/7.94, 436/501, 436/507, 436/512, 436/518, 436/821, 530/389.3, 530/391.1, 530/391.5, 530/861, 530/863, 530/866, 530/868

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 20. Document ID: US 4740456 A

L13: Entry 20 of 21 File: USPT Apr 26, 1988

US-PAT-NO: 4740456
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4740456 A

TITLE: Immunological methods for diagnosing neurocysticercosis

DATE-ISSUED: April 26, 1988

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kuhn; Raymond E.	Clemmons	NC		
Estrada; John J.	Winston-Salem	NC		
Grogl; Max	Silver Spring	MD		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.22; 430/395, 430/403, 430/413, 430/417, 435/975, 436/516, 436/543, 436/811, 530/855

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L17: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Mar 10, 2005

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2005-213005
DERWENT-WEEK: 200522

TITLE: Treatment of herpes simplex virus infections and herpetic disease in mammals involves administration of a composition comprising immunoglobulin A or immunoglobulin G prepared from pooled human plasma

INVENTOR: BETZ, U; RADTKE, K ; RADTKE, P

PRIORITY-DATA: 2003US-0656781 (September 5, 2003)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
☐	US 20050053605 A1	March 10, 2005		011	A61K039/42
☐	WO 2005023303 A1	March 17, 2005	E	000	A61K039/44
☐	WO 2005025617 A2	March 24, 2005	E	000	A61K039/395

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 35/16; A61 K 39/395; A61 K 39/42; A61 K 39/44

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20050053605A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Treatment or prophylaxis of herpes simplex virus infections or herpetic disease in mammals involves administration of a composition comprising immunoglobulin A (IgA) or immunoglobulin G (IgG) prepared from pooled human plasma. (IgA) Is administered intravenously and (IgG) is administered intravenously or topically.

ACTIVITY - Virucide; Antiinflammatory; Neuroprotective; Hepatotropic; Ophthalmological.

A group of mice were infected with HSV on the cornea of one eye and treated on the day of infection and on the 4 following days 3 times per day with human IgG, mIgA and dIgA or with placebo (phosphate buffered saline, PBS = 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM phosphate, pH 7 - 7.4). Seven days after infection, all animals treated only with placebo had developed ocular HSV disease in combination with a lethal HSV encephalitis, while 7 out of 10 animals treated with topical IgG 3 times per day had survived and showed no signs of ocular HSV-disease.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For the treatment of herpes simplex virus infection in mammal e.g. neonatal

human or immunocompromised mammal suffering from a herpetic disease, e.g. encephalitis, pneumonia, hepatitis, herpes ocularis, chickenpox, shingles, zoster oticus, zoster varicellosus, keratitis, herpes digitalis, herpes facialis, herpes genitalis, herpes gladiatorum, herpes stomatitis, ocular herpetic disease (claimed) and labialis; in medical therapy for the treatment of herpes viral infections including herpes simplex viruses type-1 and type-2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2), varicella zoster virus (VZV), cytomegalovirus (CMV), and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).

ADVANTAGE - Due to topical administration of purified human IgG from pooled human plasma, no injection of immunoglobulin is necessary. Patients can treat themselves with topical IgG in an ophthalmic formulation. IgG from pooled human plasma is suitable for this purpose without a need for screening of blood donors based on their HSV-neutralizing antibody level.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20050053605A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

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☐	L17	Betz U.in. and IgA	1
☐	L16	Betz U.in.	52
☐	L15	Btz U.in.	0
☐	L14	serum IgA and IgG	10
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
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☐	L12	pooled serum IgA and IgG.clm.	0
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☐	L10	serum IgG and HSV.clm.	2
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☐	L8	IgG antibodies adj HSV.clm.	0
☐	L7	Roizman Bernard.in.	26
☐	L6	IgG antibodies and HSV.clm.	35
☐	L5	IgA antibodies and HSV.clm.	4
☐	L4	pooled antibodies .clm.	0
☐	L3	pooled serum antibodies .clm.	0
☐	L2	pooled serum antibodies and herpesvirus.clm.	0
☐	L1	serum antibodies and herpesvirus.clm.	20

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